IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for deriving a transform matrix processing data, comprising:

using a transform matrix to process the data where the transform matrix is deriving values for a 2^m x 2^m transform matrix using that uses the following normalization constraints:

$$\begin{cases} n_0 = norm \\ \sum_{i=0}^{2^{m-1}-1} n_{2\cdot i+1}^2 = 2^{m-1} \cdot norm^2 \\ \sum_{i=0}^{2^{m-2}-1} n_{4\cdot i+2}^2 = 2^{m-2} \cdot norm^2 \\ \sum_{i=0}^{2^{m-3}-1} n_{8\cdot i+4}^2 = 2^{m-3} \cdot norm^2 \\ \vdots \\ n_{2^{m-1}} = norm \end{cases}$$

where, *norm* is an integer representing a normalization factor of the transform matrix; and

selecting the norm that minimizes a DCT distortion function:

$$E_{2^m} = \frac{1}{2^m} \sum_{i=0}^{(2^m-1)} \sum_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^{(2^m-1)} \frac{|d_i(j)|}{|d_i(i)|}$$

where $d_i = t_i \cdot DCT$, t_i is a base vector of the transform matrix, and DCT is a real Discrete Cosine Transform.

2. (Currently Amended) A The method according to claim 1 wherein m = 16 and the values of the transform matrix comprise the following:

$$T_{16} = \begin{cases} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \\ t_6 \\ t_7 \\ t_8 \\ t_9 \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{10$$

where,

$$n_0 = 17$$
, $n_1 = 22$, $n_2 = 24$, $n_3 = 28$, $n_4 = 23$, $n_5 = 12$, $n_6 = 20$, $n_7 = 20$, $n_8 = 17$, $n_9 = 12$, $n_{10} = 12$, $n_{11} = 16$, $n_{12} = 7$, $n_{13} = 8$, $n_{14} = 6$, and $n_{15} = 6$.

- 3. (Currently Amended) A The method according to claim 1 including: receiving variable sized macroblocks of image data; selecting transform matrices corresponding to the variable sized macroblocks; and applying the selected transform matrices to the macroblocks.
- 4. (Currently Amended) A The method according to claim 1 including using different 4 x 4, 8 x 8, and 16 x 16 transform matrices for Discrete Cosine Transforming different blocks of an image in the data.
- 5. (Original) A method according to claim 1 including basing the constraints used for deriving the transform matrix on a Hadamard transform.

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6. (Original) A system for processing data, comprising: a processor using a transform matrix:

$$T_{16} = \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \\ t_4 \\ t_5 \\ t_6 \\ t_9 \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{15$$

to transform the data, where:

$$n_0 = 17$$
, $n_1 = 22$, $n_2 = 24$, $n_3 = 28$, $n_4 = 23$, $n_5 = 12$, $n_6 = 20$, $n_7 = 20$, $n_8 = 17$, $n_9 = 12$, $n_{10} = 12$, $n_{11} = 16$, $n_{12} = 7$, $n_{13} = 8$, $n_{14} = 6$, and $n_{15} = 6$.

7. (Currently Amended) A system according to claim 6 wherein the processor conducts a discrete cosine transform on the data according to the following:

$$C_{nxm} = T_m \times B_{nxm} \times T_n^T,$$

where $B_{n\times m}$ is an image block of data with n pixels columns and m rows, T_n and T_m are the horizontal and vertical transform matrices of size $n \times n$ and $m \times m$, respectively, and $C_{n\times m}$ denotes the cosine transformed $n \times m$ image block.

8. (Currently Amended) A system according to claim 6 wherein the processor conducts an inverse discrete cosine transform on the data according to the following:

$$\mathbf{B}_{n\times m} = \mathbf{T}_m^{\mathsf{T}} \times \mathbf{C}_{n\times m} \times \mathbf{T}_n,$$

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where $B_{n\times m}$ denotes the inverse discrete cosine transformed image block with n pixels columns and m rows, T_n and T_m represent the horizontal and vertical integer transform matrices of size $n \times n$ and $m \times m$, respectively, and $C_{n\times m}$ denotes a cosine transformed $n \times m$ image block.

- 9. (Original) A system according to claim 6 wherein the system is a device that receives, stores or transmits image data.
- 10. (Original) A system according to claim 6 including a memory that stores the transform matrix.
- 11. (Previously Presented) A system according to claim 10 wherein the memory stores different sized transform matrices, and the processor applies the different sized transform matrices according to a block size for a portion of the data being transformed.
- 12. (Previously Presented) A system according to claim 6 wherein the transform matrix is used for digital video coding.
- 13. (New) An article of manufacture comprising computer-readable media containing instructions that, when executed or interpreted by a digital processor or cooperating processors, cause that processor or processors to perform a method of processing data, the method comprising:

using a transform matrix to process the data where the transform matrix is a 2^m x 2^m transform matrix that uses the following normalization constraints:

$$\begin{cases} n_0 = norm \\ \sum_{i=0}^{2^{m-1}-1} n_{2,i+1}^2 = 2^{m-1} \cdot norm^2 \\ \sum_{i=0}^{2^{m-2}-1} n_{4,i+2}^2 = 2^{m-2} \cdot norm^2 \\ \sum_{i=0}^{2^{m-1}-1} n_{8,i+4}^2 = 2^{m-3} \cdot norm^2 \\ \vdots \\ n_{2^{m-1}} = norm \end{cases}$$

where, *norm* is an integer representing a normalization factor of the transform matrix; and

selecting the norm that minimizes a DCT distortion function:

$$E_{2^{m}} = \frac{1}{2^{m}} \sum_{i=0}^{(2^{m}-1)} \sum_{\substack{j=0 \ j \neq i}}^{(2^{m}-1)} \frac{|d_{i}(j)|}{|d_{i}(i)|}$$

where $d_i = t_i \cdot DCT$, t_i is a base vector of the transform matrix, and DCT is a real Discrete Cosine Transform.

14. (New) The article of manufacture of claim 13, wherein m = 16 and the values of the transform matrix comprise the following:

$$T_{16} = \begin{bmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \\ t_2 \\ t_3 \\ t_6 \\ t_7 \\ t_8 \\ t_6 \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{16} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{16} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{16} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{16} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{16} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{15} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{12} \\ t_{13} \\ t_{14} \\ t_{15} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

where,

$$n_0 = 17$$
, $n_1 = 22$, $n_2 = 24$, $n_3 = 28$, $n_4 = 23$, $n_5 = 12$, $n_6 = 20$, $n_7 = 20$, $n_8 = 17$, $n_9 = 12$, $n_{10} = 12$, $n_{11} = 16$, $n_{12} = 7$, $n_{13} = 8$, $n_{14} = 6$, and $n_{15} = 6$.

- 15. (New) The article of manufacture of claim 13 including to claim 13 including: receiving variable sized macroblocks of image data; selecting transform matrices corresponding to the variable sized macroblocks; and applying the selected transform matrices to the macroblocks.
- 16. (New) The article of manufacture of claim 13 including using different 4×4 , 8×8 , and 16×16 transform matrices for Discrete Cosine Transforming different blocks of an image in the data.
- 17. (New) The article of manufacture of claim 13 including basing the constraints used for deriving the transform matrix on a Hadamard transform.